

Boosters' Edition
The Times-Dispatch this morning prints five sections of sixteen pages each, devoted to Richmond's great businesses and industries. It is a compendium of the city's leading enterprises.

140 Pages To-Day
This issue of The Times-Dispatch is made up of ten sections, containing a total of 140 pages. Be sure that you get every section.

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1911.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Town Is Swept Away and Nearly 1,000 People Perish in Flood

BUSINESS PEOPLE READY FOR TRIP

Boosters Leave To-Night for Dash Through North Carolina.

TO STOP FIRST AT HENDERSON

Richmond Captains of Industry Will Receive Cordial Welcome in Many Thriving Towns. Party to Live Aboard Special Pullman Train. Those Who Will Go.

With all things in readiness, the final details completed, and steam up in the engine, the Richmond Boosters will start on their friendly invasion of the Old North State at 12:15 o'clock tomorrow morning in their special Pullman train over the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The train will be in the Main Street Station at 9 o'clock, so that the how-dye-do folks may obtain a good night's rest before arriving in Henderson, N. C., the first place where the Boosters will stop to begin their boosting.

After the smoker in the Jefferson Hotel Friday night, such enthusiasm was aroused that the success of the tour is assured. The start is made. One hundred of the city's leading business and manufacturing firms will be represented, and among the Boosters will be a small army of Richmond's captains of industry, each having a different word to say about the growth and development of his native town and of her increasing possibilities, but every word a part of the same story, all leading to the same "finis," written at the end of the last chapter. And the story to be told, though it deals largely with commercial growth, is full of romance.

Not Like Old Town Now.

Fifty years ago Richmond was hardly more than a pile of smoking ruins, practically shut off from the rest of the world, with only a few old men and boys hardly out of the cradle to guard her portals. Yet from this nucleus the few who were left set themselves to build up again the city that was, to revive and foster her ideals and to make her as her surroundings and her location had meant she should be, the capital of the State and the leading business center in the South. And spires, smoking factories, retail centers, large wholesale houses, busy factories and more than 100,000 people attest that the initial effort succeeded. Now it remains as W. T. Mahoney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, said Friday night, for all to pull together to the same end, that Richmond, the ancient capital of the Confederacy, shall come into her own and be known of men far and wide.

Welcome Everywhere.

From every town in North Carolina to be visited, and from every town in Virginia where the Boosters may stop, even if it only hesitates, has come word that the how-dye-do folks will receive a welcoming hand. In the cities where longer stops will be made, committees from the commercial and industrial organizations and from the Chambers of Commerce, with bands playing and banners flying, will meet the Boosters and show them what they have and assure them that when it comes to trading Richmond will not be forgotten.

The first stop will be at Henderson, N. C., where the train will remain three hours. Henderson is a thriving cotton center, the largest town in the world, for its corporate limits, by its ancient charter, extend 1,000 miles in every direction. It will be impossible, of course, to see all of so large a town, but its principal points will be observed, and the Boosters will learn a thing or two and perhaps bring some lesson to the folks at home.

The second stop will be at Franklin, the center of some of the finest roads in the country, and those who went on the good roads tour two years ago will remember and attest. There one will see big cotton mills and other industries.

Big Things in Raleigh.

Then will come Raleigh, where it is said that more building on a large scale is going on than in any other city in the country. An hour will be spent in Raleigh, and the Richmond captains of industry will be met by their brethren, the Boosters of the thriving city. Richmond has long enjoyed a flourishing trade with the capital of the Old North State, for Richmond can sell goods there on quite as inviting terms as they can be bought in North Carolina. The Richmond Boosters will be met by a committee of business, trade and profession. A band will accompany the committee and furnish the music. A short tour of the city will be made, and an address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Johnson.

Leaving Raleigh at 11:30, the train will proceed to Sanford, the only town

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BAD CONDITIONS IN RICHMOND JAIL

Severe Criticism in Report to State Board of Charities.

NOT ENOUGH FOOD FOR PRISONERS

Get Nothing From 1:30 P. M. to Next Morning—Solitary Confinement for Insubordination Vigorously Condemned. Jail and Almshouse Inmates Should Work.

Reforms Urged at City Jail

Need of jail yard and employment for prisoners. A place for the isolation of contagious diseases. Daily visits from jail physician and employment of an interne. The abolition of the dungeon. The prisoners should have three meals a day. The record of offenses should be specific. Indorsement of Vonderlehr ordinance concerning employment of prisoners. Prisoners awaiting transfer to the penitentiary should not be kept in jail more than one or two days. A female probation officer is needed.

Rather severe criticism of certain conditions which prevail in the Richmond City Jail were under consideration yesterday morning by the State Board of Charities and Correction. The facts were presented in a report signed by the members of the official visiting committee previously appointed by the board, and composed of Dr. Moses D. Hoke, Jr., Mrs. Kate Pleasant Minor and M. J. Straus.

Perhaps the most serious situation at the jail is in the lack of sufficient food for the prisoners. They are given breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 1:30, and have nothing more to eat until the next day. The committee does not consider this adequate. The jailer is allowed 15 cents per prisoner per day for food, and it is argued that this should enable him to supply three meals in each twenty-four hours. In this connection it is pointed out that in the State Penitentiary the food costs 8.7 cents per day, while in the almshouse it costs 11 cents per day, and in both these institutions the prisoners get three meals.

Abolition of the Dungeon.

Horrible dungeons in which refractory prisoners are punished is also recommended by the visiting committee. It is regarded as unsanitary. "It is quite impossible," says the report, "to condemn this form of punishment severely. No amount of insubordination justifies the impeding of a prisoner's health. It is pointed out, 'the silence and darkness, the hideous solitude and scanty food' are likely to combine in detroning the prisoners' reason."

It is also recommended that accurate records be kept of the crimes committed by each prisoner received. The report also covers the almshouse, or City Home. Here the serious conditions are the lack of adequate employment and the multiplication of maternity. Children born in the almshouse, it is stated, rarely remain with their mothers, while many of them are feeble-minded.

This report was received and approved by the State board, of which the following members were present: Dr. George H. Denny, president of Washington and Lee University, chairman; Dr. Paulus A. Irving and James Alston Cabell, with Secretary J. T. Mastin. The board examined the annual report of the secretary, and approved its scope and its recommendations. It will now go to the Governor.

It was the opinion of the board that the Richmond jail is far in advance of most of such institutions, while City Sergeant Satterfield was complimented. The report in full is as follows:

Richmond, Va., September 26, 1911.

To the State Board of Charities: Gentlemen,—Your committee appointed to visit the Richmond jail and almshouse beg to inform you that they have made their yearly inspection and have to report as follows:

The Jail. The City Jail offers practically the same problems which last year reported might be repeated in identical terms with truth. There still remains the spectacle of able-bodied men and women lounging behind bars, kept in idleness and away from the sunshine and the fresh air, for there is still not so much as an inch of yard or other place out of doors where the prisoners may exercise.

The idleness is not quite universal, for the work of keeping the jail clean and of cooking and washing is performed by such of the prisoners as can be used to best advantage. The new steam laundry fills a long felt want, and adds materially to the comfort and sanitary condition of the prisoners. There is not, as there should, a place for the isolation of prisoners suffering from any contagious disease. When the jail physician discovers a case of tuberculosis he generally applies to the judge of the Hustings Court for a pardon for the prisoner and then sends him to the almshouse.

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MANN SELECTED PRISON SURGEON

Defeats Dr. Carrington by Vote of Four to One.

BOARD DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Wants Legislature to Look Into Management of Penitentiary. Four Mann Men Say Conditions Demanded Change. Resent Charge of Interference by Governor.

Disregarding both the widespread public demand and the strong political pressure brought to bear to secure the re-election of Dr. Charles V. Carrington as surgeon at the State Penitentiary, the board of directors of that institution yesterday afternoon elected Dr. Herbert Mann to that position. The term is four years, beginning on January 1 next.

Three names were presented to the board in connection with the office, each of them being accompanied by indorsements. The third name was that of Dr. Julian W. Sloan. The first ballot resulted: For Mann—W. B. Bradley, Sam Cohen, L. L. Scherer, G. R. Stratton—4; for Carrington—James D. Patton—1. When the result was announced, Major Patton changed his vote from Dr. Carrington to Dr. Mann, making it unanimous.

Dr. E. K. Bowles was re-elected surgeon at the State prison farm without opposition, while Dr. John P. Davidson was re-elected to the honorary duties which he holds as surgeon for eye and ear troubles.

Demand Investigation.

Smarting under the criticism to which they have been subjected since the candidacy of Dr. Mann, who is a nephew of Governor William Hodges, became known, the five members of the board united in a request to the Governor to transmit to the Legislature a demand for a full investigation not only of their action in reference to the election of a surgeon, but also of the entire management of the institution "in every way, shape and form."

The board expresses its regret that it knows of no way to secure an investigation prior to the meeting of the Legislature. What amounts to serious impeachment of Dr. Carrington's efficiency of character, or both, or else refers to conditions unknown to the public, is to be found in a statement issued by four members of the board to the people of Virginia in connection with its announcement of the election of Dr. Mann. "Had conditions at the penitentiary been different," says the statement, "we would certainly have retained the present surgeon; but, knowing conditions as we do, we believe that the best interests of the penitentiary demand a change. Permitted to be changed was necessary, we voted for Dr. Mann, whose credentials, appended to this statement, convince us that he is eminently suited for the position."

Governor Not Factor.

Going further, these four members express their resentment at the manner in which the Governor appointed them to the board, and they would elect Dr. Mann as surgeon. Only two of those who voted for the Governor's nephew, they say, are appointees of Governor Mann; they deny that the executive has made any effort to influence them or to discuss matters with them.

Indorsements Referred to in Detail.

The indorsements referred to in behalf of Dr. Mann are numerous. Many Richmond physicians joined in a petition to the board to elect him, while a sheaf of letters were received earnestly advocating him for the office.

Denials Entered.

Major James B. Wood, superintendent of the penitentiary, appeared before the board in reference to a statement attributed to him during the past few days by a Richmond paper. He was made to say that the defeat of Dr. Carrington would be a public disgrace. He assured the board that he had made no such remark and that he had at no time expressed a preference as between the candidates for the office of surgeon.

Board's Statement.

Following is the statement issued by the board at the conclusion of the meeting: "At the election held to-day the undersigned members of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary cast their ballots for Dr. Herbert Mann as surgeon to the penitentiary. The names of only three candidates were presented to the board, and the friends of these gentlemen were very active in urging their claims. Had conditions at the penitentiary been different, we would certainly have voted to retain the present surgeon; but, knowing conditions as we do, we believe that the best interests of the penitentiary demand a change. Permitted to be changed was necessary, we voted for Dr. Mann, whose credentials, appended to this statement, convince us that he is eminently suited for the position. "We resent the insinuation that the Governor appointed us with the understanding that we would elect Dr. Mann as surgeon. Only two of the members of the board who voted for Dr. Mann were appointees of Governor Mann; the other three were elected by the people. Dr. Carrington and then made the vote unanimous for Dr. Mann. The Governor has never directed or indirectly attempted to influence us in any way or to discuss the matter with us, or any of us. We would have resented

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PENITENTIARY SURGEON



DR. HERBERT MANN.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS BEGIN BOMBARDMENT

Report Reaches Malta That All Europeans Are Safe—Intervention by Powers Is Believed to Be Likely.

Developments in the Italian-Turkish War

The Turkish commander is ordered to defend Tripoli from Italian invasion.

The bombardment of Tripoli by the Italian fleet begins.

The Italian fleet bombards the fortified port of Prevesa, in the Adriatic Sea, destroying the government house and sinking a Turkish torpedo-boat. The Sultan of Turkey throws his army into the sea.

The Greek army is being mobilized to repel the Turkish invasion. The French Cabinet asks President Fallieres to take the initiative in intervention.

The report of the sinking of Turkish destroyers off Prevesa by the Italian warships, under command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, on Friday, is confirmed.

The Sultan's naval forces are virtually bottled up along the Turkish coast.

Italy sends a note to the powers explaining at length her reasons for the war. Turkey has followed with a note appealing to the powers to stop the war.

Malta, September 30.—It is reported here that the Italian warships began the bombardment of Tripoli at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The single cable connecting Malta with Tripoli is blocked with official messages. A reliable private message from Tripoli, however, says that the Italian blockade began yesterday at sunset, and a bombardment was decided upon for to-day. There is apprehension of a rising among the Arabs. All Europeans are safe.

The British fleet is expected here tomorrow and will coal immediately. The fleet will await orders and no shore leave will be given. The protected cruiser Barham, after her departure from here, was recalled by wireless.

State of War Exists.

Washington, September 30.—Formal notification to the United States that a state of war exists between Italy and Turkey was given to the State Department late to-day by the Italian charge d'affaires, Nobile Lazzaro Delmarchesi Negrotto Cambiaso. This action paves the way for the forthcoming proclamation of neutrality by this government.

President Taft will proclaim the neutrality of the United States probably on Monday. The official notification of Italy carries out the Hague convention of 1907, stipulating that neutral powers must be notified of the declaration of war.

Intervention Is Likely.

Paris, September 30.—Intervention of the powers in the Turkish-Italian situation is believed in diplomatic circles here to be most likely. The French Cabinet late to-day called upon President Fallieres and requested him to have France inaugurate a movement looking to the quick cessation of hostilities.

First Steps Inaugurated.

London, September 30.—Intervention of the powers in the Turkish-Italian imbroglio is regarded as likely within a short time. Dispatches received here from Paris and Berlin indicate that the first steps are about to be inaugurated, but the form they will take has not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that France will take the initiative.

Believed War With Be Brief.

Berlin, September 30.—There is a growing impression in government circles here that the war between Italy and Turkey will be brief. The large financial institutions profess to have information that it is virtually at an end, but the decline to give the basis upon which they base this belief. The report late to-day, however, that

GREAT DAM BREAKS AND WALL OF WATER LEAPS DOWN VALLEY

VICTIMS, UNWARNED, CAUGHT IN TORN AND TWISTED HOUSES

In Wake of Torrent's Devastation Flames Burst Forth and Complete the Utter Ruin—Deluge Sweeps on Down Valley, Bringing Destruction to Other Towns, Dead Bodies Everywhere Marking Its Path—Hundreds of Women and Children Who Escape Death Are Terribly Injured.

Austin, Pa., September 30.—Dam of the Boyles Pulp and Paper Company burst, one mile and a half north of town. 400,000,000 gallons of water rushed down upon the town. Between 850 and 1,000 persons were drowned, crushed or burned to death. Hundreds of others are believed to have been swept away by the great torrent. Fire follows bursting of natural gas mains. Scores of persons caught beneath debris and slowly cremated. Over 1,000 buildings were wrecked. Heavy rains of past two weeks caused reservoir to fill for first time since erected two years ago. Food supply has been swept away. Physicians, nurses and supplies being rushed from surrounding towns over the mountains to Austin. Governor Tener has ordered State health and charity officials to the scene, together with Adjutant-General Stewart and a large force of State police. Austin has a population of 8,200. Costello, a town of 450 population, below Austin, also swept away. Two-thirds of citizens believed to have perished.

Disaster Follows Bursting of Dam.

Coudersport, Pa., September 30.—With a roar that could be heard for miles, the great dam of the Boyles Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., fourteen miles from here, went out at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. One hundred and thirty-nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins at 10 o'clock to-night, and it is estimated that nearly 800 are unaccounted for and are bound to be dead. The dead in other places in the valley may swell this list to 1,000.

Caught in Flood and Whirled Down Valley.

The dam, which was 530 feet long and forty-nine feet high, was thirty-two feet thick at the base, and held back more than 500,000,000 gallons of water. For the first time since its construction two years ago, the water was running over the top to-day, and many persons went out from Austin, a mile and a half away, to see the unusual sight. They were horrified when a section about twenty feet wide gave way on the west side. A great volume of water poured through the hole, and the alarm was quickly sounded. People ran for their lives for the hills nearby, but some were caught in the flood and whirled down the valley. A moment later another break occurred, this time on the east side. It was much greater than the first, and permitted the bulk of the water behind it to rush in a mighty volume toward the lowlands.

Harry Davis, a locomotive engineer of this place, reached a telephone and notified the operator at the exchange. She called as many persons as possible. But the time was short. The raging flood tore down the little valley, carrying death on its debris-covered crest. Hundreds of women and children—the men were away at work—were caught in their homes and drowned or crushed before they knew what had happened. Houses went down before the mighty on-rush of water, and gas pipes, bent and broken, released their dangerous fluid. Before the water had passed on its terrible course through the town, a dozen fires were burning in as many places, and the cries of injured and imprisoned persons joined in the terrific thunder of the flood.

Much of the debris lodged against the shops of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, and there the fire raged fiercest. Many men were caught here, and it is believed that few if any escaped with their lives.

Wreckage Left by Water Devoured by Flames.

The course of the flood was through the business center of the little village. A majority of the buildings were of wood, and those which were not immediately wrecked by the torrent were soon in flames. So sudden was the onslaught of water that many persons had no time to flee to the hills, but others received the warning, and believing it was fire, hastened to the center of the town, only to be caught in the flood and swept away.

The flood passed quickly, leaving desolation in its wake. Houses had been crushed and tossed about like toys, while hundreds of bodies had been carried down on the crest of the surging torrent. With the passing of the water, those who had fled to the hills hastened to return to their ruined homes in search of relatives and friends. Here and there bodies had been cast up along the path of the torrent, and about forty bodies were recovered in a short time. Some of them had been so badly battered by the tossing debris that they were beyond recognition, while others had been carried along with no apparent injury. Many were caught in burning buildings, and it will be days before the real extent of the calamity will be known. It is believed that no less than 900 persons perished, and some estimates are higher.

A telephone operator stationed on the hill above the town, from which he viewed the entire disaster, telephoned that only one house in the village remains intact. That house is on a hill overlooking the town, and was removed from the death-dealing track of the fiercely rushing flood. He says that in a few minutes after the deluge swept down the narrow valley, fire added to the horror that had been struck to the hearts of the unsuspecting people. Buildings that were only partially wrecked caught fire, and the flames rapidly devoured the remainder of the town. Hundreds of survivors have taken refuge on the hillsides, mad with terror.

Panic-Stricken People Fight for Their Lives.

When the flood came, women and children fled screaming, men cursing and fighting back the weaker, animals running wildly about, with the instinct of preservation guiding them to points of safety. Scores upon scores of persons of all ages were seen floating, wading and scrambling around in the water of water, while hundreds were swept to their death by the first on-rush of the flood. Mothers with babes in their arms were seen kneeling and praying loudly for rescue as the water curled and eddied about their recumbent forms. Every telegraph line and all but one telephone line went down under the sudden impact of the deluge. Railroad tracks were washed out as if they were mere spider webs. The town's fire department buildings were among the first to go. Austin was thus completely cut off from the outside world. The scene of death, desolation and hopeless despair is complete.

The dam that broke was about a half-mile above the town. It backed the water for more than a mile. The dam was constructed of concrete masonry. Only a year ago it threatened to give way, but the damage was repaired in time to save the catastrophe that overwhelmed Austin this afternoon. Heavy rains in the hills that surround the town have been falling for the last twenty-four hours. Violent freshets in small brooks that feed the Sinnamahoning caused a sudden, swift rise of that stream.

The new masonry gave way with a terrible roar as a great volume of water rushed into the main stream from its little tributaries. The thunder of the crash came so swiftly that the people in the peaceful village, walled in by high hills, had no warning of their impending doom. The deluge hit with

Coal Trade Booms.

Cardiff, September 30.—Trade in steam coal has taken on a tremendous spurt during the past two days, owing to the war. Italy has engaged several steamers upon which to ship its large purchases. France has representatives here endeavoring to make a quick purchase of a quarter of a million of tons, with good prospects of success. The price of coal has advanced to above normal.

Pulls Trigger, Girl Drops Dead.

Lincoln, Mass., September 30.—"You don't dare shoot me, Charlie," said sixteen-year-old Marian Stevens, of Millers Falls, when Charles Wetherbee, whose home she was visiting, pulled down his father's hunting rifle from its rack. The boy, with a laugh, pointed the rifle at her and pulled the trigger. The girl dropped dead, with a bullet through her head.

Governor Signs Haina's Pardon.

Albany, N. Y., September 30.—Governor Dix to-day signed a pardon for Captain Peter C. Haina, Jr., who killed William E. Annis at the Bayville (Long Island) Yacht Club house in August, 1908. The pardon will be effective Monday.